242

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

A RECORD OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

1942-1967

AUG 1967

242

4, d ·211.M
N67

P. S. VAIDYANATHAN

185

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

A RECORD OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

1942-1967

BY

P. S. VAIDYANATHAN,

Deputy Registrar, University of Madras.

T4,d. 211.M
N67

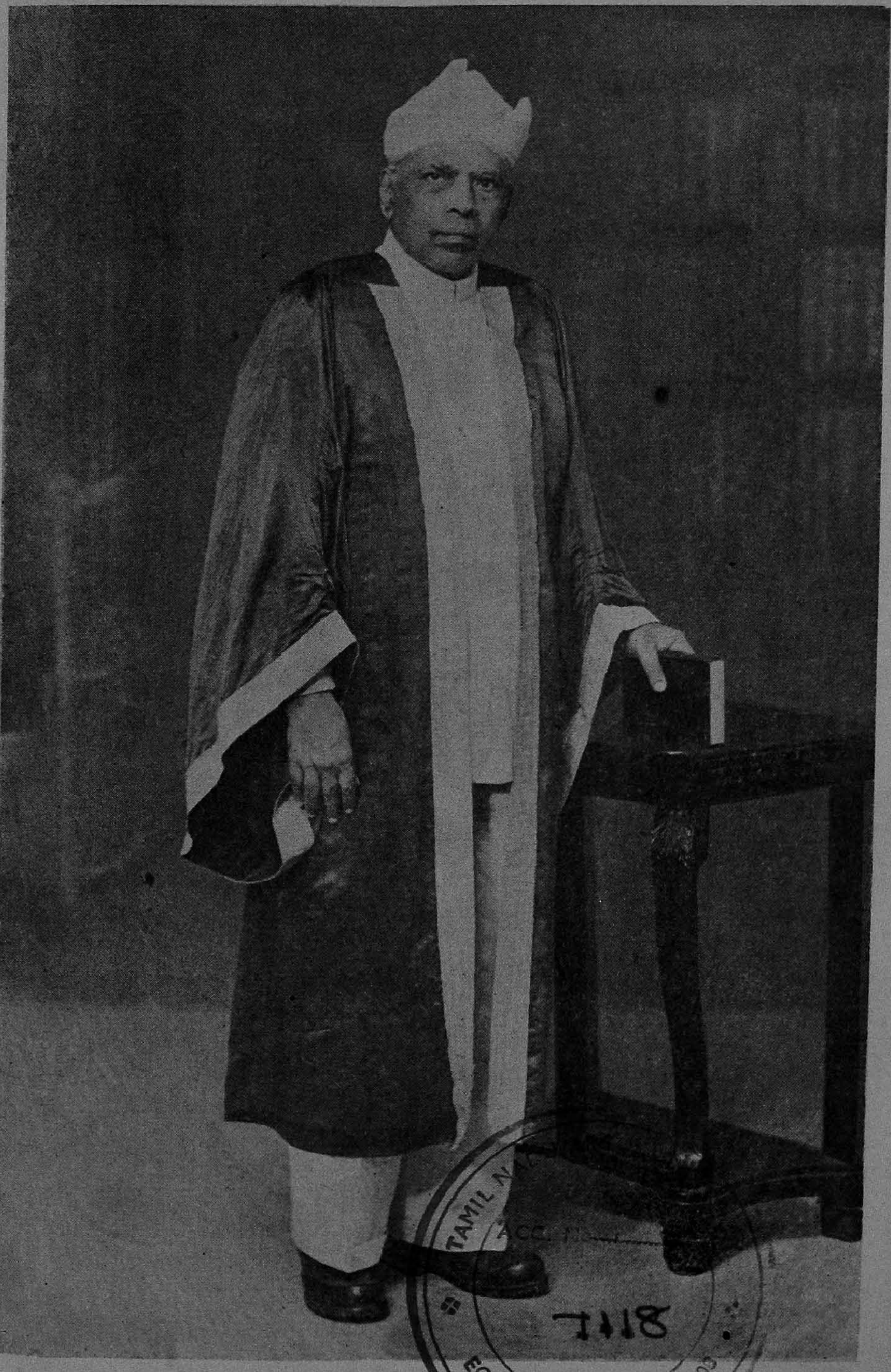
Copies can be had of

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS (PRIVATE), LTD.,
MADRAS.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
ACC. No. 7118
EGMORE, MADRAS-600 008

Printed by V. Subramanian at the Central Art Press,
11, McNichols Road, Chetput, Madras-31

Dedicated to My Master
Vice-Chancellor Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar



ACC. 7118

CONTENTS

		Page
I	General ..	1
II	Development of Departments ..	3
III	Courses of Studies ..	12
IV	Re-organisation of Courses ..	19
V	Colleges ..	24
VI	Five-Year Plans and Upgrading of Departments ..	32
VII	Research Work and Publications ..	35
VIII	Endowments ..	38
IX	Buildings ..	41
X	Finance ..	46
XI	Administration ..	51
XII	Important Events ..	55
XIII	Other Academic Achievements ..	58
XIV	Relationship with other Academic Bodies.	61
XV	Autonomy of University ..	63
	Conclusion ..	65

APPENDICES

I	List of University Departments established.	66
II	New Degrees and Courses instituted ..	68
III	Comparative Statement of Growth within 25 years ..	72

CHAPTER I

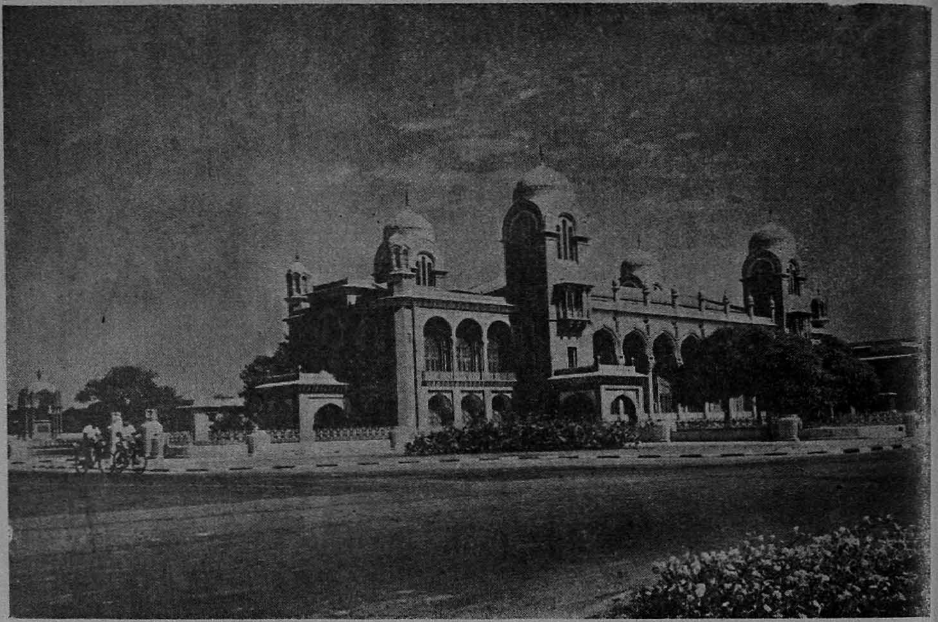
GENERAL

IT was during the year 1942, on 20th August, that Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar took charge as Vice-Chancellor of the University, succeeding Sir Mahomed Usman, who was called to the Central Cabinet; though for a short interim period, Mr. William McLean was placed in charge of the duties of the Vice-Chancellor. The atmosphere at that time was tense with the fear of Japanese invasion. During January of that year, the University, threatened with a Japanese landing, moved its office from Madras to Coimbatore and returned to Madras only in April in part. Thus, conditions were not very congenial for efficient administration or for the maintenance of a wholesome academic atmosphere, but in spite of all these initial difficulties, the University started recording an era of continuous progress.

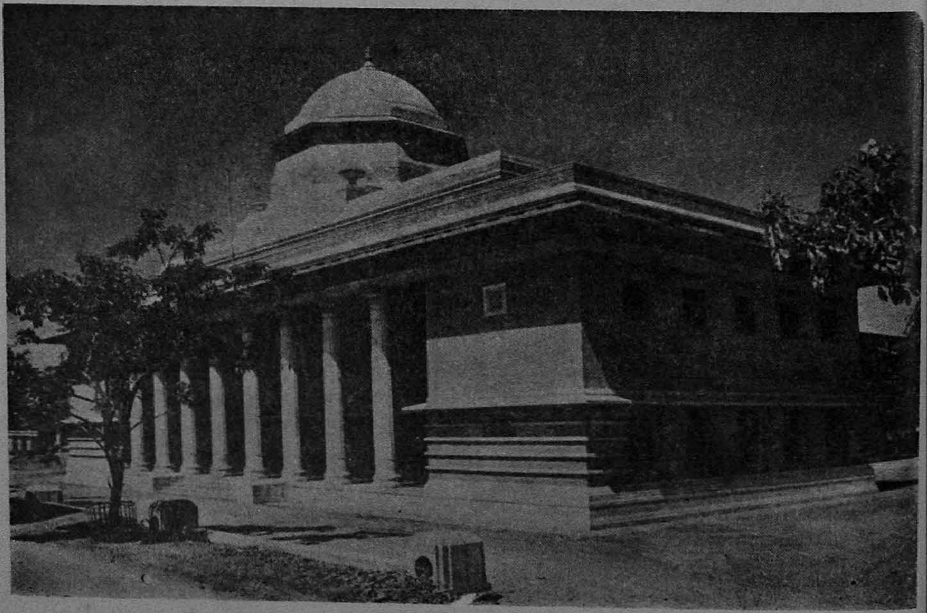
Sir A. L. Mudaliar brought to his job ripe experience of administration. As Superintendent of the Maternity Hospital, Principal of the Medical College, he had acquired considerable experience in administration. Further, he had been since the inception of the University Act of 1923 a member of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate for nearly twenty years, and while working in the Syndicate, he was elected Convener of the Finance Committee, which position he held till he became Vice-Chancellor. He was also a member of the Affiliation Committee, and in that capacity he had occasion to note the working of all the institutions attached to this University. Before his appointment as Vice-Chancellor in 1942, he had held this high office for two terms, once in 1936 when Mr. R. Littlehailes went on

leave and on a second occasion in 1940 before Sir Mahomed Usman took charge. The University Senate, which elected Sir A. L. Mudaliar, found in him a fit and proper person to be appointed to this post of responsibility. His work in the field of higher education prior to his appointment as Vice-Chancellor had been considerable; as Convener of the Finance Committee of the Syndicate, it was largely due to his efforts that the finances of the University were stabilised, a system of block grant was introduced, and the departmentalisation of accounts accepted as a principle of budgetting. While to a lay observer these things may not appear spectacular, these innovations and devices and the careful husbanding of the resources of the University actually laid the foundation for an efficient financial system and placed the finances of the University on a sound basis and thereby enabled the University to remain unaffected by temporary curtailment of aid to it from the Government. For example, in 1931, when the University grants were reduced by 8 per cent, due to the financial depression in the country, the finances of the University were not materially affected. Again, when large-scale expansion was undertaken after 1942, the finances of the University were able to meet the requirements of the new programme.

With the election of Sir A. L. Mudaliar as Vice-Chancellor, the University had secured the services of a great educationist, financier, planner and administrator, who, in later years, demonstrated these talents in an abundant measure.



Senate House.



Examination Hall.

CHAPTER II

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

AS already mentioned before, the Vice-Chancellor assumed charge at a time when the atmosphere of the country was surcharged with all sorts of uncertainties created by the War and the political unrest in the country. Only a person with confidence, courage and vision could have launched an expansion programme for the University under these adverse conditions. It was the special good fortune of the Madras University that Sir A. L. Mudaliar took over the Vice-Chancellorship at such a critical time.

First and foremost of the development projects that he planned and executed, must be mentioned the setting up of the Department of Technology and the founding of the A.C. College of Technology. The need for technological studies in this University had been felt for nearly twenty-five years. In fact, in 1933 an effort was made to make some beginning in this direction by the then Vice-Chancellor Sir K. Ramunni Menon, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. But for various reasons this scheme could not be implemented. Efforts made in the same direction by successive Vice-Chancellors met with no success. Realising the urgent need for technological development for the industrial progress of the country, Sir A. L. Mudaliar set about moving in the matter. He formulated a proposal in 1943—though it was the period of the War—that a Chemical Engineering Department should be set up by this University. The scheme envisaged grants from the State, from the Centre and from the

University. It was a fortunate coincidence that, at that time the State was in the administration of a regime of Advisers, of whom Mr. T. Austin, a very sympathetic and broad-minded civilian, was Adviser for Education. He examined the scheme formulated by the University and immediately sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 7 lakhs and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 85,000, which was to be matched by a grant of Rs. 85,000 from the University. The University found the non-recurring matching grant of Rs. 7 lakhs. Though the South India Mill Owners' Association, Coimbatore, promised assistance for this scheme in the beginning, the Association withdrew the offer when they understood that the Technological Institute was to be set up at Madras and not at Coimbatore. Just then one of the great philanthropists of our country, Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, came forward and filled the gap left vacant by the withdrawal of the donation promised by the South India Mill Owners' Association. He gave a donation of Rs. 3 lakhs which was followed by another donation of Rs. 2 lakhs. These donations really encouraged the Vice-Chancellor in his initial efforts, and as a result of further co-operation of the Government and the Engineering College, a site of 45 acres was alienated to the University in the Engineering College campus, which institution also placed at the disposal of the University small temporary accommodation and the facilities for workshop practice, etc. With these encouraging factors, the College of Technology was established in 1944, with Chemical Engineering as the only branch of study in the beginning. Quite appropriately this newly started College was named after the principal individual donor Dr. Alagappa Chettiar. The next year 1945 recorded a further development of the College. The Government of Madras had been running for years a small Institute of Leather Technology, coaching students for a Diploma,

Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Guindy.

and training workmen. They had also in the campus adjoining the Leather Institute, a Textile Institute training students for a Diploma Course in Textiles. The Government was seriously considering whether to close the Institutes or to shift them out of the City of Madras. The Vice-Chancellor, with commendable foresight and with the co-operation of the then Director of Industries, Mr. A. Khaleeli, formulated proposals for establishing in the College of Technology two other branches of technology, namely, Textiles and Leather. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which was also interested in the furtherance of research and scientific education, was approached for grants for starting a Leather Technology Section, and they provisionally sanctioned a small grant. With these facilities and assistance promised, the next step in technological development was taken in 1945 by the University with the opening of these two branches of Textile and Leather Technology, the courses being run partly at Washermanpet and partly at Guindy, with the assistance of Sri K. Seshachala Choudhry, who was then Principal of the Leather Trade School, and Sri D. M. Amalsad, who was Principal of the Textile Institute. These two gentlemen, it must be recorded, have done pioneering work in assisting the University's efforts to build up these two sections of technology, while in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Dr. M. A. Govinda Rao who came to this University from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with considerable experience and Dr. Nanji were responsible for the building up of the Chemical Engineering section and they really contributed in a great measure in organising the College from scratch.

It was a fortunate coincidence that at the time when the Vice-Chancellor was endeavouring to establish the College of Technology with Chemical Engineering,

Textiles and Leather sections, who had two of our great men in the War Cabinet of the Central Government ; one was Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, brother of the Vice-Chancellor, who was in charge of Supplies, and the other, Sir Mahomed Usman who was in charge of Communications. With the War continuing, it was impossible to get any science equipment for any purpose from abroad. The University, realising the need for specialised equipment in technology, prepared a list of such equipment and it was possible through the efforts of Hon'ble Minister for Supplies, Sir A. R. Mudaliar, to pass on this list to the India Supply Mission in Washington for execution. Likewise, we were also able to place orders with firms in Manchester and in Switzerland for necessary machinery for the Textile section. But for the assistance that was then rendered by the Indian Supply Mission and by the Government of India, in general, it would not have been possible for this University in spite of its best efforts to have moved forward with a programme of technological studies, particularly, on account of the War and the depressing trade and shipping conditions. However, the University succeeded in getting for the College some of the best and most sophisticated equipment for Chemical Engineering and Textiles from the States and Great Britain which enabled the Institution to function as one of the best in the country.

Other Departments of the University were set up later in quick succession. The need for a Department of Psychology had been felt for quite a long time for creating interest in psychological studies and experimental psychology and also for assisting the Faculty of Teaching. This Department set up in 1943 has expanded and has proved its usefulness over a period of twenty years. The Department, apart from participating in higher teaching and research, has also been useful to the Government in the matter of giving advice in

regard to juvenile delinquency, jail administration and various other matters.

The next Department that was set up was the Department of Anthropology which till then had been omitted in this University. This Department, established in 1945 has made its mark through its successive Heads. The Department has organised a Certificate Course and a Diploma Course since 1945.

In the field of Science, in 1942 there were only the Departments of Botany, Zoology and Biochemistry in addition to Mathematics. The Department of Organic Chemistry was set up in 1950 as an addition and later other branches of Chemistry, *viz.*, Physical Chemistry and Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry had their separate Departments.

One of the subjects which had been much neglected was Legal Studies. The Law College, Madras, was concerned only with teaching students up to the B.L. standard. There was no provision in that Institution for advanced study and research in such specialised branches as Constitutional Law and International Law. The University gave fresh thought to this matter and decided to set up the Department of International and Constitutional Law after going through the formalities as laid down in the Statutes and Regulations. For the post of Professor of the Department, the Vice-Chancellor was able to get the services of Dr. C. H. Alexandrowicz, who was then working in London University ; for he was anxious that the Department should make a good beginning with a highly qualified person. On this occasion, the University went out of the normal routine of salary scales in regard to this Professor and paid him on British scales of pay. That enabled this Department to establish a name and make a mark in the legal academic circles of the country. The Department has

further been expanded by the addition of a Reader in Constitutional Law and a Lecturer in Mercantile Law, and it is gratifying to note that this Department is not only training candidates for the Master's Degree but is also doing independent research. To the credit of the Department must be mentioned the annual publication, *viz.*, "The Indian Year Book of International Affairs", which has a worldwide circulation.

The year 1952 was conspicuous for many-sided developments. In that year the Departments of Physics, Geology and Geophysics, Physical Chemistry, Commerce, etc., were set up. With the setting up of these Departments, the University has now practically all Departments of pure science, namely, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology and Geophysics. Later additions were the Departments of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry.

Nor were the Humanities neglected. The Department of Hindi was started in 1952. This Department, which began with a Lecturer, has now expanded with a Reader and a Lecturer and is doing original research work both in Hindi and in South Indian languages, and is endeavouring to bring out the classical works of the South Indian languages in Hindi and classical works of the Hindi-speaking people in Tamil.

At the suggestion of the All-India Council for Technical Education, the University established in the year 1955 the Department of Business Management. This Department has now expanded to embrace the Department of Industrial Management as well, and two diplomas are being awarded, namely, Diploma in Business Management and Diploma in Industrial Management.

Another addition to the Departments of the University during the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir A. L. Mudaliar was the Department of Library Science. This University was the first to have a Certificate Course in Library

Science. With a donation for a Chair in Library Science which was offered by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, the ex-Librarian of the University, at the Centenary of the University and with the co-operation of the U.G.C., the University set up a full-fledged Department of Library Science. At the same time, to make the Library more useful to the reading public and to strengthen the reference section, with the co-operation of the U.G.C., an adequate number of Bibliographers and Technical Assistants were added to the Library staff. Another useful addition was made to the Library by the setting up of a photographic section with microfilm readers and facilities for microfilming of publications. This Section has proved to be very useful in preserving and making available to research workers and students microfilm copies of materials which otherwise would not have been possible. Having established the Department of Library Science on a sound basis, the University started conducting courses for the Bachelor's Degree and for the Certificate in Library Science.

For instituting the (Honours) Master's Degree in Commerce, the University set up with the help of the Government the Department of Co-operation with the services of two Deputy Registrars lent by the Government in the year 1949. These two Deputy Registrar-Lecturers were to assist the University in running the Master's Degree Course in the branch of Co-operation for the B.Com. (Hons.) Course which later was changed to M.Com. Consequent on the need to establish other sections of the Master's Degree Course, the University established the Department of Commerce offering instruction in Income-tax Law, Transport, etc. This Department has now become a permanent feature.

Among the additions made in the Language Departments, mention may be made of the provision for the study of the Russian language in which a Diploma is

awarded by the University. The services of a Lecturer are placed at the disposal of the University by the Russian Embassy since 1962. This has helped the further development of the study of the European languages in this University.

An important addition to the University Departments is the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics. The Institute was originally established by the late Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and financed by the Ashoka Trust. On his demise and at the instance of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Vice-Chancellor decided to take over the Institute in the year 1957. Since then the Institute has been functioning in the University and has proved very useful in the furtherance of mathematical research for which South India has been famous. This Institute with the Department of Mathematics has since been upgraded of which mention will be made elsewhere.

Another subject of great help to engineering and technology is architecture. Architecture was being taught for long only in the J.J. School of Arts, Bombay. Development of studies in architecture was not possible in other centres for want of architectural practitioners. With the growth in the number of firms of architects in Madras and with the assistance of the A.I.C.T.E., the University decided to establish a School of Architecture in the year 1958. This School prepares candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture extending over a period of five years and is to serve the Southern region. The School has been run with the co-operation of practising Architects in the City of Madras in the campus of the A.C. College of Technology. A notable addition that has been made to this Section is the Section of Town-Planning. This Section was opened in the year 1965 and is now awarding the Degree of Master of Town-Planning. These two together now form the

School of Architecture and Town-Planning which is a notable addition in the matter of technical education in this University and owes its formation entirely to the foresight and imagination of the Vice-Chancellor.

Himself a great medical scientist, the Vice-Chancellor realised that research in the Basic Medical Sciences had not progressed in this country in spite of excellent material available for such research. So he approached the University Grants Commission for financial assistance to set up an Institute of Basic Medical Sciences. The Visiting Committee immediately approved of the proposal and the U.G.C. sanctioned the necessary grants. The State, which was also approached for assistance, has promised recurring and non-recurring grants to establish this Institute which will work in conjunction with and in close proximity to the Hospital for Higher Specialities. Both these are to be set up at Guindy.

CHAPTER III

COURSES OF STUDIES

THE last twenty-five years have seen phenomenal developments in regard to new courses of studies in this University. Between the years 1942 and 1946, post-graduate courses in the Medical Faculty were instituted in new branches, for the award of Diplomas in Ophthalmology, Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Venereology, Dermatology, Radiology, Orthopaedics and Tuberculosis. Further additions were made later by the starting of courses for Diplomas in Clinical Pathology, Child Health and Anaesthesia.

In the same Faculty, further developments took place. Medical graduates in the non-clinical subjects were admitted to the M.Sc. Degree by research. Subsequently, a regular course leading to the M.Sc. Degree was also instituted open to medical graduates. The M.D. and M.S. Degrees were also instituted in some of the new branches such as M.D. in Child Health, Dermatology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, etc., and M.S. in Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Oto-Laryngology and Anatomy. Realising the need for higher specialities in the Medical Faculty, two new Degrees of Doctor of Medicine (D.M.) and Master of Chirurgy (M.Ch.) were instituted to provide for instruction and training in higher specialities. Among these may be mentioned D.M. in Neurology and Cardiology and M.Ch. in Neurosurgery, Thoracic Surgery, Urology, Plastic Surgery and Gynaecology. It has also to be mentioned here that in the Medical Faculty Ph.D. open to those who have qualified for M.D. or M.S. has been instituted.

Realising the need for medical scientists in the non-clinical subjects, an attempt was made for enabling

medical graduates to qualify for the B.Sc. in Physiology. This, however, did not find much favour and was subsequently dropped. But in order to fill the gap for qualified teachers in the non-clinical subjects, with great foresight, the Vice-Chancellor instituted a Master's Degree in Science in the Medical Faculty open to Science graduates. This new innovation has been tried in the Medical College by enrolling half a dozen students each for the M.Sc. Degrees in Anatomy, Physiology, Microbiology, Pharmacology, etc. It is hoped that the pure scientists with these qualifications will add to the available qualified personnel in the non-clinical subjects which are most essential for the development of medical education.

In the Medical Faculty another development was the institution of the Degree of B.Sc. in Nursing in 1944. This was intended to provide highly qualified personnel to man the superior nursing posts in the hospitals and to provide Matron Superintendents. Though initially it was started in Vellore, the need for giving additional training to trained nurses for this Degree qualification was felt. Consequently, the University has now started another B.Sc. Degree in Nursing open to trained nurses in hospitals. These two measures, it is hoped, will supply the higher teaching personnel and supervisory personnel, and also give specialised training to nurses in the various branches of Nursing such as Public Health Nursing, Theatre Nursing, etc. This has been an important addition to the Medical Faculty.

Madras did not for long have any provision for training in Dentistry. In 1950 a Degree Course in Dental Science was instituted leading to B.D.S., and a Dental Institution was opened as a section of the Madras Medical College. This section has further developed, and it is gratifying to record that the University has also been able to institute the Degree of Master of Dental Surgery in the year 1966.

The course for the Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy under the Medical Faculty was also established in the Medical College, Madras. After gaining experience, this Degree has been re-organised into Bachelor of Pharmacy, which course also provides for adequate training in the Chemical engineering part of pharmaceutical production. The facilities for training in Pharmacy were extended to the Medical College at Madurai by the Department of Medical Education.

In passing, it may also be mentioned that the University has also instituted in the Medical Faculty, provision for the B.I.M. Degree to enable candidates to qualify for the Degree of Bachelor of Indian Medicine in the branches of Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani. While this Degree was instituted in the year 1949, the first College to offer instruction for this Degree was opened in Palayamkottai in the year 1965 only, which later passed over to the jurisdiction of the Madurai University. These were some of the major developments in regard to the institution of courses in the Faculty of Medicine.

In the Faculty of Commerce, great strides had been made within the last twenty-five years. The University had in its Calendar a B.Com. Degree of three years' duration after the Intermediate, which was not offered in any College. It was realised by the Vice-Chancellor that this paper regulation for a Degree was not being implemented due to various causes of which one was the provision of a three-year period for the Degree, while the Degree Courses for Arts and Science were of two years' duration. So the Regulations were revised providing for a two-year course in Commerce. This immediately prompted some of the affiliated Colleges to come forward to open the course and to offer instruction for the two-year B.Com. Degree. This in turn gave an impetus to higher education in Commerce, and so a B.Com. (Hons.) Degree was also instituted in the year

1948. With the gaining of experience, the B.Com. Degree was revised from time to time so as to make it more attractive as a professional qualification, and with the general re-organisation of the courses, the Master's Degree Course in Commerce was also instituted.

In the Faculties of Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Engineering and Teaching, Post-graduate Courses were instituted within the last few years. The M.Ed. Degree Course which was a co-operative effort on the part of the Training Colleges and the University Department of Psychology was instituted in the year 1945. In quick succession, the Degrees of Master of Veterinary Science, Master of Science in Agriculture, Master of Science in Engineering followed. In the Engineering Faculty, while the original Master's Degree was of one year's duration, the syllabi and scheme of studies were further revised in the light of the recommendation of the A.I.C.T.E., and now the Degree is offered after a two-year **course in** various specialised branches of Engineering. These cover Structural Engineering, Hydraulics Engineering, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Public Health Engineering, Heat Power Engineering, Machine Design, Production Engineering, Power System Engineering, High Voltage Engineering, Applied Electronics and Servo Mechanism, Electronics and Communication Engineering. With the expansion of Engineering industry, it is hoped that additional useful branches will also be established on the lines of the Master of Science in Engineering Degree that has already been instituted.

In the Faculty of Law, great developments have taken place. The first of these may be mentioned, the institution of a regular course leading to the Master's Degree. Pioneering efforts were made in this direction by the University in establishing the Department of Law, and in providing for instruction in one of the important branches, namely, International and Constitutional Law.

Further developments have also taken place in the faculty. Realising the need for specialised post-graduate courses in Law, provision was made for additional Diploma Courses in Law—in Company Law, Banking and Insurance Laws, Taxation Laws, Labour Laws and Administrative Law. This is a new venture with immense possibilities, and these Diploma Courses are being conducted in the Madras Law College. The Faculty of Law is also considering the provision for regular instruction in all the branches for the Master's Degree.

It has already been mentioned that the University has established a Department of Library Science. Even prior to the institution of the Department of Library Science, the University was running a Certificate Course to train librarians. With the establishment of a full-fledged Department of Library Science, in addition to the Certificate Course, a Diploma Course of one year's duration to train qualified librarians was undertaken by the University Library. This Course was further upgraded to a Degree standard within recent years. The scheme of studies for a Master's Degree has also been formulated in this Faculty and it is expected that the Master's Degree will be opened in the Fourth Plan period.

In the field of special education for women, while the B.Sc. Degree in Home Science was instituted in the year 1939, there was no provision for training in higher branches of the subject, and this gap was filled by the institution of the Master's Degree in some of the important branches of Home Science, such as Home Management, Institution Management, Textiles and Clothing, Foods and Nutrition, and Child Development and Family Relations.

Among the technical and technological courses it has already been stated that the Department of Technology

was instituted in 1944 providing for a two-year Post-graduate Degree after the B.Sc. in the branches of Chemical Engineering, Textile Technology and Leather Technology. After considerable experience, these courses were revised, so that at present the courses in Technology are an Integrated study of five years' duration after the Pre-University Course. These courses embrace the subjects already mentioned, Chemical Engineering, Textile Technology and Leather Technology. Master's Degree Courses in these branches have also been instituted, and candidates are taking the Master's Degree Courses in Chemical Engineering, Textile Technology and Leather Technology, the courses extending over a period of two years.

As an adjunct to the College of Technology, a School of Architecture was also established which provides for a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture, and now has an allied subject leading to the Master's Degree in Town and Country Planning open to Engineering graduates, graduates in Architecture, and graduates in Social Science. Candidates are now being regularly trained for these two Degrees, namely, Bachelor of Architecture and Master of Town and Country Planning.

Among the developments in Arts and Science, special mention is to be made of the re-organisation of courses, providing for a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology, Geography, Islamic History, Indian Music, Western Music, Drawing and Painting, Fine Arts, History of Fine Arts and Social Sciences and English. Provision has since been made for the M.A. Degree in Social Sciences, Social Work, Politics and Public Administration, Ancient History and Archaeology, Indian Music and History of Fine Arts.

Among the various Diplomas may be mentioned the Diploma Courses in French, German, Russian, Social Science, Business Management, Industrial Management, Horticulture and Journalism.

Special mention has to be made here of the Diploma in Journalism. The institution of this course was rendered possible through the kind co-operation of the Press in Madras. Three of the leading English dailies, *The Mail, The Hindu,* and the *Indian Express* have not only made available their special Editorial and other staff to participate in the conduct of the course, but are also giving apprenticeship facilities to the students enrolled for the Diploma in the various branches of their dailies during the whole period of the course. The University is really indebted to the Press for their splendid co-operation.

As a new line of development, mention must be made of the Diploma Course in Criminology and Forensic Science, and the Master's Course in the subject. This is the first University perhaps to take up this branch of post-graduate education. The University Department of Psychology, Madras Medical College and the Madras Law College are co-operating in offering instruction for the Degree and Diploma Courses, in addition to the help given by the Forensic Science Laboratory of the Police Department. This new line of study has attracted the attention of other Universities, and it is now understood that a few other Universities in the country are likely to follow the lead that Madras has given in the matter.

The institution of post-M.Sc. Diplomas in Physics and Botany in the specialised fields of Solid State Physics, Theoretical Physics and Biomolecular Physics, and in Mycology and Plant Pathology is a recent addition to the numerous courses leading to specialisation. These are some of the lines on which courses of studies have developed within the last quarter of a century.

CHAPTER IV

RE-ORGANISATION OF COURSES OF STUDY

THE re-organisation of courses of study has been, as it should be, a continuous process. A deviation from the normal pattern was made during the last twenty-five years. Successive Education Commissions had pointed out that the first Degree Courses should be of three years' duration. It was felt that for the attainment of a good standard for a Degree, regular instruction had to be given extending over a period of three years. This proposal for a three-year Degree Course could not be implemented on account of various difficulties such as financial, administrative and academic. However, Sir A. L. Mudaliar, with his experience and knowledge gained from his participation in the Radhakrishnan Commission, and later in the Secondary Education Commission as Chairman, felt convinced that after the Higher Secondary or the equivalent stage, there should be a three-year Degree which alone can ensure a better level of instruction than would be possible in a two-year period. This first effort was made in the year 1955 to implement some of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission by the introduction of the Pre-University Course after the High School stage of eleven years, which was to be followed by a three-year Degree Course. This was a bold departure from convention, the re-organisation of the course was also to be on the basis of a scheme of general education both at the Pre-University level and at the Degree level. The Pre-University Course was organised on the basis of the study of two languages, two Sciences and two Humanities, which later was modified to provide for combinations of two Sciences and one of the Humanities, or two

Humanities and one Science, or for three Sciences or three Humanities. Though the Pre-University is only a one-year course, it may be asserted that this course has more or less stabilised itself as a link between the school and the University. Along with the introduction of the Pre-University Course, a three-year Degree Course was instituted in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. This course was also intended more or less as a general course, giving at the same time a bias to one special subject. The course was conceived on the basis more or less of the Pre-University Course, namely, two languages of which one was to be English, one main subject and one ancillary comprising Part III, and two minor subjects, which were to be two Sciences for students of Humanities, and two Humanities for students of Sciences. This system of degree education was also tried for a period of five years, after which the scheme was slightly re-organised by the omission of the minors and the addition of one more ancillary for Science students since it was felt that the study of one Science with only one ancillary was too meagre and that two ancillaries would help a better understanding of the major subject. For this purpose, the ancillaries were also specifically prescribed for each of the major subjects. This re-organisation must be considered as one of the basic landmarks in the history of the Madras University Education.

All this re-organisation was possible because of the aid given by the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission was set up by the Government of India to assist Universities and Colleges by provision of grants for development purposes. The Vice-Chancellor, who was a member of the Commission when it was set up, took advantage of this position, and by his foresight, wisdom and vigour, he was able to persuade the Commission to formulate a scheme of assistance for the introduction of the three-year Degree Course on

a rational basis to all the Colleges in this University, so that each College received a grant of not less than Rs. 75,000, and not more than Rs. 1,50,000 towards implementing the three-year Degree Course. It has also to be said to the credit of this University that it was one of the first Universities to avail itself of the grants from the University Grants Commission for the three-year Degree Course and for various other developments in Colleges aggregating to nearly Rs. two crores.

With the re-organisation of the undergraduate education, steps were taken to abolish the Honours Course, after the Intermediate, and the institution of post-graduate Degrees of M.A./M.Sc. and M.Com. This step was a natural corollary to the first two, namely, introduction of the Pre-University Course and the three-year Degree Course. The Master's Degree was to be of two years' duration, of a standard much higher than the former Honours Course. At the same time, provision was also made for the Honours Graduates to qualify for the Master's Degree, after putting in a course of one year. This completed the re-organisation with regard to the undergraduate and post-graduate education in Arts, Science and Commerce. At the post-graduate level, it was realised very soon that the Ph.D., which was the first intermediate research qualification, could not be attained by the Master's Degree holders, as the standard for the doctorate expected was very high, particularly, in the Faculty of Humanities. To meet this difficulty, a M.Litt. Degree was instituted as an intermediate qualification between the Master's Degree and the Ph.D. Consequently, candidates in the Humanities could apply for the M.Litt., rather than for the Ph.D. as the first research qualification because M.Litt. is easier of attainment than the Ph.D.

As a research qualification the Ph.D. was also instituted in all Faculties in this University. Separate

regulations as appropriate to each of the Faculties were also framed.

Another scheme of re-organisation which followed the institution of the Pre-University Course was the scheme of studies in the Professional Faculties. Professional Faculties had previously the Intermediate as the minimum qualification for admission ; with the introduction of the Pre-University Course of one year's duration, it was felt that this Course could not give the required general educational standard needed for admission to the Professional Faculties. It was provisionally suggested that there should be a pre-Professional Course of a year's duration leading to the various Professional Faculties. Shortly after, the University re-organised all the Professional Courses incorporating another year of study to the various Professional Courses such as Medicine, Engineering, Technology, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, etc., so that students can be given instruction not only in the Sciences, but also in the additional ancillary subjects as may be appropriate to each of the professional courses, *e.g.*, in the Integrated Course, the study of Statistics and Psychology was introduced in the Medical Course, and Drawing in the Engineering Course. This is a direction in which re-organisation of courses has taken place integrating the pre-professional course of one year in the corresponding professional courses.

Another direction in which re-organisation has been attempted is in regard to the Engineering Education. Previously, the Intermediate qualification was prescribed as the minimum qualification for admission. Even Degree holders who were previously admitted to the Engineering studies did not have any reduction in the period of study laid down for the Engineering Course. As a good part of the basic subjects for the Engineering studies is covered by any Mathematics or Physics

graduate in the undergraduate course, it was felt that a full four-year course after the Degree was not necessary in the case of Degree holders in Mathematics and Physics, and consequently, a new three-year B.E. Degree Course in Engineering open to first or second-class graduates in Mathematics and Physics was instituted. This three-year Course in Engineering is now being run in a few select Engineering Colleges.

Yet another direction in which re-organisation is now contemplated is the provision of courses for Diploma holders to qualify for a Degree in Engineering. There was originally provision for Diploma holders in Medicine to qualify for the M.B.B.S. Degree, which is being continued. Similar provision is now being contemplated for the Diploma holders in Engineering to qualify for a Degree in Engineering.

CHAPTER V

COLLEGES

THE position with regard to Colleges attached to the Madras University when the Vice-Chancellor assumed office in 1942 was as follows : There were 36 Arts and Science Colleges, 10 Professional Colleges and 21 Oriental Colleges, the jurisdiction of the University extending over the entire Presidency of Madras and parts of Cochin State. The student-population in all these Colleges was then estimated at about 20,000. Since the year 1942, the growth of Colleges has been phenomenal. After the Second World War, the hunger for education among classes which normally did not take to higher education was insatiable. Education was also furthered by means of various amenities provided by the State by way of scholarships, boarding grants, etc., to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward communities. In particular, the development of Colleges in the State was spectacular. During the War the University could not appoint any Commission to inspect and report on the facilities available in the Colleges, as is required by the Act. But, however, when the War was over, a General Inspection Commission was appointed in 1945-46 to inspect and report on the conditions of affiliated and constituent Colleges with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman. This Commission visited all the Colleges in the University and after considerable deliberation published a report which prescribed on a rational basis the minimum conditions with regard to teaching staff, laboratory, library, courses of studies, accommodation, playgrounds, hostels, etc., so that at present this Report is considered almost a standard publication in regard to all these matters. The Report has laid down the requirements of laboratory space for

students in science subjects, requirements of library, staff, hostels, etc. In that Report one can find a complete answer to all the requirements of Colleges and it forms a basic document for the purpose. As a result of the Commission's Report, various developments took place. It was accepted thereafter that for starting a College there should be 30 to 40 acres of land so that it can serve the needs of College buildings, playgrounds, staff quarters, hostels, etc. The Report also laid down for adoption as standard 30 feet span for College buildings so that by suitable partition necessary accommodation for class rooms, library, laboratory, etc., could be found. In this Report, we have also the rules laid down for hostels. The idea of single rooms and treble rooms was first formulated here. The area required per room was also recorded, namely, 80 sq. ft. for single, 150 sq. ft. for double and 200 sq. ft. for treble room. The dimensions of the hostel were set out in detail and it was laid down that the hostels should be spread over the campus as small units accommodating 50 to 80 students and should not be in the nature of barracks where all the students of the College are housed. The minimum staff requirements for the departments were also laid down here. The endowment for a College was fixed at about Rs. 5 lakhs, fetching an annual income of not less than Rs. 15,000. It was found essential that for permanent continuance of the College and its maintenance and in order to ensure stability, an endowment was required from the Colleges, and this has been accepted by all the Colleges except in the case of Government Colleges that have been set up within this University. All this was possible because the Vice-Chancellor was the Chairman of the Commission and due to his foresight.

Being a teacher himself, the Vice-Chancellor realised that more than anything else the conditions of service of the teachers in Colleges needed special attention. Accordingly, conditions of service were drawn up which

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
ACC. No. 7118

ensured, among other things, security of tenure and continuance in service till the age of retirement at 60. These service conditions also provided for the right of teachers to appeal to the Syndicate in the event of violation of these conditions on the part of the managements. Another important condition laid down was that a teacher who worked for the full academic year or 8 months preceding vacation was entitled to full vacation salary. Among other conditions may be mentioned provision for leave, Provident Fund, etc. Before these conditions were laid down, the University was only exercising its influence, mostly persuasive, to improve the salary scales of teachers considering the soaring prices created by the War. The University laid down with great foresight and executed with single-minded devotion workable scales of pay for all the teachers in Colleges including Demonstrators and Tutors. This must be taken as one of the great achievements in the early Forty's. Prior to this, there were no fixed scales of pay for teachers, tutors and demonstrators in aided institutions and these varied from institution to institution according to the generosity of the management and according to their financial resources. Uniformity was secured in this regard by introducing for Lecturers the scale of Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 and for Professors the scale of Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 initially, which have since been revised and improved. Thus, imperceptibly but with resoluteness, the University started to wield its influence with the managements in the matter of amelioration of conditions of service of teachers and prescribing conditions of service. Along with the conditions of service was also drawn up a form of agreement to be entered into between the management and the teachers concerned, so that either party had a document to rely on. These two measures laid down a Charter of Rights for teachers in affiliated aided Colleges in this University, and have since been copied by other Universities in the country.

Another direction in which development has taken place in regard to collegiate education is the expansion of post-graduate studies. Before this, the expansion of post-graduate studies was confined mostly to the City of Madras and in a few branches at Tiruchirappalli in the St. Joseph's College. With the rapid expansion of education in a number of institutions and the need for persons with higher educational attainments in the country, it was realised by the Vice-Chancellor that there was need for dispersal of facilities for post-graduate education to the mofussil centres and that post-graduate education should be organised on the basis of inter-collegiate-University co-operation. This decision led to development of post-graduate centres, the first centre being started at Madurai, which was to be followed by centres at Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Palayamkottai and Thanjavur. The idea was to organise University post-graduate departments for teaching and research at these centres in the various branches of study, which would co-operate and co-ordinate post-graduate teaching at the Master's Degree level at these centres, so that post-graduate education may be fostered by Colleges co-operating with one another. The idea behind this concept was based on past experience, when it had been found in Colleges running post-graduate courses that if a single teacher who was head of the Department and was highly qualified left the College, the post-graduate study in that College got naturally affected and deteriorated in standard. The second difficulty was the lack of facilities for specialisation in various branches of the subject; further this scheme would enable students to offer various options provided under the Regulations. This would not be possible unless there were specialists in all the branches. For these difficulties, the organisation of post-graduate studies on "Inter-Collegiate-University Co-operation Basis" provided the best solution, and looking at the

experience of Madurai and Madras in the past, this experiment has been a unique success, and actually the centre which was developed at Madurai formed the natural nucleus for the establishment of the Madurai University.

During the period 1942 to 1967, two Universities have been carved out of the jurisdiction of the Madras University ; the first being Sri Venkateswara University established in 1954. With the establishment of this University, Colleges in Tirupati and in the Ceded districts and in Nellore got affiliated to this University. In 1954, the University had attached to it 70 Arts and Science Colleges, 27 Professional Colleges and 24 Oriental Colleges, with a student population of about 56,000. Soon after the establishment of Sri Venkateswara University, there came about enactments by the Kerala Legislature and Karnataka Legislature, as a consequence of which the University of Kerala extended its compulsory jurisdiction over the Colleges in Cochin State and Malabar and these Colleges had naturally to secede from the Madras University. Likewise, Colleges in the South Kanara district and Coorg had also to seek affiliation with Karnataka University and Mysore University. This, to some extent, cut down the number of Colleges attached to this University. In 1958, the Madras University had 58 Arts and Science Colleges and 33 Professional Colleges within its jurisdiction with a student population of about 48,000. The next measure of curtailment came with the formation of the Madurai University in 1966. In 1965-66, the University had 94 Arts and Science Colleges, 40 Professional Colleges and 20 Oriental Colleges, of which a good number went over to the Madurai University. Still in 1967, Madras University has attached to it 73 Arts and Science Colleges, 31 Professional Colleges and 18 Oriental Colleges, the student population being about 75,000. Though the establishment of new Universities immediately brought about a fall in the number

of Colleges and the student population, this has been more than made up in due course by the opening of fresh Colleges and the expansion of education.

In spite of this large expansion of Colleges and of University Education, the University has maintained the standards through stringent conditions of affiliation. Among these conditions may be mentioned the qualifications prescribed for teaching staff, their composition, hours of work, and conditions of service, laboratory and library facilities, and the limitation of the numbers to be taken in each section or class in a College both for theoretical instruction and practical work. Since these conditions have been strictly enforced, the standards have been maintained high throughout.

Another development of which special mention must be made is in regard to provision of amenities to students such as construction of hostels. Hostels have been constructed with funds of the managements and with grants from the State. With the establishment of the University Grants Commission, the construction of hostels was facilitated by the Commission offering grants and loans. These grants and loans, however, were limited and did not meet the requirements of the situation brought about by large scale development of Colleges. A new idea was, therefore, put forward by the Vice-Chancellor, *viz.*, the creation of the Madras University Hostel Construction Co-operative Society, a small portion of the surplus of Fee Fund Account being used by the University to grant loans to the Colleges for construction of hostels. By this device of granting loans to Colleges at low rates of interest repayable in twenty years, quite a number of Colleges were assisted in building hostels. This scheme is now slowly being copied by other Universities.

It has already been mentioned that in the year 1955-56 courses of studies were re-organised and three-year Degree Courses were started after the Pre-University in all the Colleges. The starting of the three-year Degree Course has been one of the basic recommendations of successive Commissions and the University Grants Commission offered assistance to Colleges for starting these courses. This University, taking advantage of these grants, formulated a graded rational scheme of assistance to Colleges for implementing the three-year Degree Courses, so that Colleges with established undergraduate and post-graduate departments would get a grant of not less than Rs. 75,000, while Colleges with one or two Science subjects only would get a grant of about 1.37 lakhs, while newly started Colleges requiring greater assistance would get an aid of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. These rational proposals were formulated by this University in the first instance, and it is to the credit of the Vice-Chancellor that Madras was the first University to receive large-scale assistance for implementing the three-year Degree Courses for its various Colleges, the total grants disbursed under this scheme amounting to about 65 lakhs. This by itself is a great achievement, apart from the relief that it has afforded to the managements of Colleges.

Among other assistance schemes of the U.G.C. that were availed of by the Colleges may be mentioned the expansion of laboratory and library facilities, the establishment of hobby workshops, provision of water coolers, and the Students' Aid Fund. Our Colleges have greatly benefited by these schemes of assistance through the guidance of the Vice-Chancellor, apart from grants that managements have received for improving the scales of pay of teachers in Colleges.

As already mentioned, it was laid down in 1945-46 that Colleges started by private managements should

provide an endowment of Rs. 5 lakhs and should have an extensive campus. Looking back at the number of Colleges that sprang up fulfilling these conditions, it may safely be assessed that more than Rs. 5 crores had been provided by philanthropists and invested in the cause of higher education in this State alone, including the later developments.

CHAPTER VI

FIVE-YEAR PLANS AND UPGRADING OF DEPARTMENTS

DURING the period following the War the State embarked upon schemes of planned development, and from 1951 onwards various developments have taken place in this University. During the first phase of development, pure Science departments that did not till then exist were first started, namely, Physics, Geology, Organic Chemistry, etc. During the Second Plan period, developments in the study of the Humanities took place. This covers the establishment of the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology and the Department of Hindi. In the Third Plan, post-graduate development was emphasised. In quick succession followed developments in the fields of Technology, where post-graduate courses leading to the Master's Degree were instituted in Textiles, Leather and Chemical Engineering. The Department of Architecture and Town-Planning were also set up and research schemes of various types undertaken. The four successive Plans that were formulated and executed brought renown and credit to the University, which can boast of development of as many as twenty-five new departments within the past 25 years, and also expansion of existing departments so as to provide diversified branches of research. A perusal of successive Plans and Proposals contained therein would be really interesting and instructive reading. With these Five-Year Plans came the introduction of new salary scales for teachers in the University and in affiliated Colleges. This became possible on account of the grants from the University Grants Commission, which were availed of by the University and Colleges. It is gratifying to record that the University of Madras

has implemented both the Second and Third Five-Year Plan scales of pay as formulated by the U.G.C. and has found necessary matching grants to implement them. It is also gratifying to record that most of the affiliated Colleges of this University found it possible to implement the U.G.C. scales of pay for its staff, at the same time finding matching funds towards the implementation of the scheme. These were possible on account of the financial soundness of the managements of the Colleges and of the University.

Among the achievements in regard to the University Departments may be mentioned the upgrading of some of the departments. The idea of upgrading would appear to have originated in the Medical Faculty, where certain departments in the Medical institutions were upgraded to form All-India centres of post-graduate study and research. The Vice-Chancellor had been responsible for this development in the Medical Faculty, where the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Maternity Hospital was the first, to be followed quickly by the Departments of Anatomy, Venereology, Radiology, etc. This idea seems to have attracted the University Grants Commission through the counsel of its members of whom the Vice-Chancellor was one. The University Grants Commission, therefore, took up the idea of surveying the facilities available in the departments of the University and of upgrading some of the well-established departments which have earned worldwide recognition, as All-India centres of study and research. The selection, therefore, naturally fell upon three of the departments of the University, namely, Physics, Botany and Philosophy. These departments had done valuable research work, and had personnel who had earned reputation abroad. The University Grants Commission had therefore no difficulty in choosing them as All-India centres, and they are now working with the full complement of staff and facilities at this University. Another

department which the University Grants Commission has thought fit to upgrade is the Department of Mathematics in conjunction with the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics. Like other Science departments, these two sections of Mathematics also attracted the attention of scientists all over the world, and the University Grants Commission has, on the recommendation of its Visiting Committee, now agreed to upgrade this department. The credit for all these must naturally go to the Vice-Chancellor and to the Heads of these sections.

CHAPTER VII

RESEARCH WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

THE academic work of a University is judged by its alumni and the work of the departments by the publications. The work of University Departments is confined to post-graduate teaching and research. The teaching and research work of the University Departments has been generally of a high order, and has earned for the University a well-deserved reputation. In particular the work of some of the Science departments has earned international recognition. Dr. T. S. Sadasivan, Professor of Botany, has been the recipient of the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize and the Birbal Sahni Prize for advanced work in Botany. Dr. G. N. Ramachandran, Professor of Physics, has also been the recipient of the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for advanced work in Physical Science, and the Watumull Foundation Award for Biophysics. In the field of languages, Dr. M. Varadarajan and Dr. V. Raghavan have received the Sahitya Academy Award for their outstanding literary works in Tamil and Sanskrit and Dr. S. Shankar Raju Naidu received the research award from the Government of U.P. for outstanding work in Hindi. As already mentioned the Indian Philosophy Department under Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan has also earned an international reputation.

A large number of research workers were also attracted to these departments. While in 1942, there were only 69 research scholars in the University, in 1965-66, the number rose to 206. This increase has been largely possible through studentships and fellowships awarded by the U.G.C., the Government of India, the Atomic Energy Commission and the C.S.I.R. The

University Departments have also attracted quite a number of foreign scholars.

With the institution of the Ph.D. in Arts and Sciences, and the increase in the number of research workers, there has been a phenomenal increase in research activity and many qualified for the first Doctorate. Analysing the figures on the basis of quinquennia, as detailed below, one can judge the work and worth of the University Departments and the growth of academic learning :—

		Ph.D.	D.Litt.	D.Sc.	Total.
I Quinquennium 1942-47	..	5	4	7	16
II Quinquennium 1947-52	..	56	2	5	63
III Quinquennium 1952-57	..	94	..	2	96
IV Quinquennium 1957-62	..	148	..	2	150
IV Quinquennium 1962-66	..	175	..	3	178

Realising that the research work of the University should be brought to the notice of scholars all over the world in allied fields, instead of the one University Journal, the University decided upon the publication of Journals catering to the different sections, and at present five Journals are being issued regularly.

The first one to be issued was the Annals of Oriental Research, which contained learned articles contributed by the language departments and other associated sections. The next Journal is the Humanities section of the University Journal, and the third one is for the Sciences. With the establishment of the Department of Technology, a Journal called " Altech " devoted to technological studies and research was started. With the creation of a Department of International and Constitutional Law, an Indian Year Book of International affairs as already mentioned is also being published regularly. These five Journals in the main afford facilities for the publication of all research works, while

some of the papers still continue to be published in learned foreign Journals.

Research works are also being published in the form of bulletins and books. The number of such publications has shown a tremendous increase. While it is not the intention to discriminate and mention a few as outstanding, special mention has to be made of the publication of the English-Tamil Dictionary, the Dravidian Cognates, the enlarged edition of Kittel's Dictionary, and the Catalogus Catalogorum. The last two are in the process of publication and will be out shortly. Another work of similar importance is the Mackenzie Manuscripts, which are being edited and summarised and published. These constitute the main basic materials for research in various fields, and must be deemed to be conspicuous achievements in the field of publication.

The University had been printing and publishing text-books in some of the Indian languages for some time. A new effort has been made at the initiative of the Vice-Chancellor to get cheap editions of well-known books and text-books printed and published by the University, the University getting the copyright from the authors where necessary. In some cases the publishers themselves have been persuaded to bring down the price of works accepted as text-books. In recent years, these two methods have been tried with great success, so that students are enabled now to get text-books in languages at reasonably cheap rates. Even in regard to copyright materials, by negotiation with the publishers, the prices have been brought down. This must be considered a unique and important achievement.

CHAPTER VIII

ENDOWMENTS

WHILE there were some endowments in the University founded prior to 1942 for various purposes, the number of endowments of various types has increased considerably within the last twenty-five years. Apart from the endowments, which have been founded by friends and admirers of the Vice-Chancellor on the occasion of the 60th birthday and the 70th birthday in all the Faculties of the University, the like of which no other Vice-Chancellor in any University can claim to his credit, the endowments have been varied and magnificent. There are many for the award of Prizes and Medals. But the more important ones from the point of view of capital and utility may be mentioned.

The first of such endowments is the Lazarus Chair for Tamil, towards which one of the daughters of the late Rev. John Lazarus gave a capital sum of Rs. 51,800 which together with the grant sanctioned by the Government enabled the University to name the Chair in Tamil after the Rev. Lazarus.

Another such endowment is the founding of a Chair by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, in library Science, called the "Sarada-Ranganathan Chair in Library Science", with a capital of a lakh of rupees.

Mrs. Rangachari founded a Research Fellowship in Maternity with a capital of about Rs. 40,000 for research in that speciality. The M.Ct.M. Trust lectureship is another large lectureship endowment in the University. A Chair in Co-operation founded by the Madras State Co-operative Union with a capital of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is another endowment founded on the occasion of the

Centenary ; and likewise the Reserve Bank has established a Department of Co-operative Banking and Agricultural Finance with an annual grant of Rs. 45,000. The trustees of the Estate of the late Rani Vidyavati Devi have endowed 20 scholarships for medical studies to deserving candidates in the City Medical Colleges, of which five are named after a good physician, Dr. J. A. S. Masilamani. These are some of the large major spontaneous endowments founded in this University.

Coming now to other endowments established, mention has to be made of the three major ones, which have been founded partly with grants from the University Grants Commission.

These are—

(1) *The Sir C. V. Raman Visiting Professorship.* On the occasion of the holding of the Annual Meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences at Madras, this Chair was established with a capital grant of Rs. 3 lakhs granted by the U.G.C. and Rs. 2 lakhs set apart by the University. This grant has enabled Visiting Professors in different fields of Science to visit and spend about three months at this University. Among such Visiting Professors may be mentioned Sir Lawrence Bragg, N.L., Dr. J. S. Karling, and Dr. Linus Pauling, N.L. But for this endowment the visit of such eminent scientists to the University would not have been possible ; and their impact on the work of the departments concerned has been beneficial.

(2) *The Tagore Professorship,* founded on the same lines with a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs from the U.G.C. and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh set apart by the University. Dr. Amiya Chakravarti came as the first Visiting Professor under the endowment. The Chair is now filled by Sri K. Chandrasekharan.

(3) *Vivekananda Chair for Indian Philosophy*—This Chair has been made possible through an annual grant promised by the U.G.C. on the occasion of the birth centenary celebration of Swami Vivekananda. Two eminent Professors have been appointed under this endowment, each for a period of one year.

There are also, apart from endowments, various research schemes undertaken by departments with grants made by other authorities and bodies, which are so numerous that they cannot be chronicled here. These endowments and schemes have to a great extent been attracted to this University in no small measure by the stature and personality of the Vice-Chancellor and the solid work of the various departments.

CHAPTER IX

BUILDINGS

SIR A. L. MUDALIAR was a great 'builder' with vision and imagination. Perhaps no single individual or institution has been able to design and build such grand and numerous structures as stand to his credit.

The first group of buildings planned and executed by him were the Pachaiyappa's College buildings constructed at Chetput, in the year 1940. These buildings had been designed with great care and foresight, and his idea of a 30 feet span for College buildings was perhaps first tried out there. Soon after, he took over as Vice-Chancellor, even before that, as a member of the Syndicate, he played a prominent part in the construction of the University Library buildings, the Departmental buildings, the Examination Hall and the three laboratory buildings at Chepauk; for as Convener of the Finance Committee, he was called upon to decide various issues connected with their construction.

With this background of rich experience he took over the reins of office as Vice-Chancellor, and the first group of buildings which he put up for the University was the two hostels for the A.C. College of Technology, which were completed in 1947; these were followed by the construction of the main buildings for the College itself. He was at that time connected with the organisation and set-up of the Central Leather Research Institute, whose magnificent buildings and staff quarters were planned by him. Ever since the inception, he has been the Chairman of the Governing Body of this Institute.

The next group of buildings that he took up was the Centenary buildings, which consisted of the main

Centenary building on the Marina, and the Centenary Auditorium. A site had to be chosen for the Centenary building. There was in 1933 a proposal to divert the Adam's Road along the south bank of the Cooum, so that the two sites of the University on either side of the Adam's Road could be unified, but the proposal somehow was not followed up. The idea was revived by the Vice-Chancellor, who managed before the Centenary celebrations to get the road diverted along the south bank of Cooum River, and to close the Adam's Road at the canal bridge. This was one of his great achievements as Vice-Chancellor, for it gave the University a unified campus in one of the most beautiful spots on the Marina, and also provided enough space for the construction of the magnificent Centenary building. This building with three floors in the front, and a fourth floor in the central wing (not however visible from the Marina) is certainly a fine piece of architecture, harmonising with the Senate House on the South and with the Library and Departmental buildings on the North, and providing the much-needed accommodation for the various departments and activities of the University. Though the buildings were originally designed to provide for 50 years of expansion, they have by now been fully utilised, so that further expansion can be thought of only by putting up new buildings. From this one fact one can thus assess the growth of the University in recent years. This building now houses the Examination Section of the Registrar's Office, the Science Departments of Botany and Zoology, and the Departments of Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Geography, Politics and Public Administration, Anthropology, etc.

The second building constructed as part of the Centenary construction programme was the Centenary Auditorium built to the South-West of the Senate House. This is an imposing structure with halls and lobbies

Centenary Buildings.

Centenary Auditorium.

capable of accommodating a few hundreds of students for University Examinations, while it can also provide ample accommodation for Convocations and other cultural gatherings for an audience of about 3,500 with fixed push-back cushion chairs in the auditorium and galleries. The hall is fully air-conditioned, and is said to be the largest in the East. This is yet another achievement of which the University can be legitimately proud.

With the expansion of the Physics Department and the establishment of the School of Architecture and Town-Planning, the work of constructing separate blocks for the School of Architecture and for Physics was taken up and is in progress, and it is hoped that these two buildings would be opened very soon in the Guindy A.C. College campus. The other additions at Guindy are the expansion of the A.C. College undergraduate hostels, the construction of a post-graduate hostel at Guindy, the construction of a hostel for the School of Architecture and Town-Planning. These are all in various stages of construction and will be completed during the year. The other additions at Guindy are a separate workshop for the A.C. College and the construction of the third floor of the A.C. College to provide for the expanding needs of the Science departments working there.

A post-graduate students' hostel built on the Marina has been a very useful addition to the amenities of the post-graduate students. Among the student amenities provided during the period are—a beautiful pavilion for the University Union in the Spur Tank, and another pavilion in the A.C. College campus. The work on a day scholars' centre at the A.C. College campus is also in progress. This building will provide space for a canteen, a library room and rest rooms with sanitary arrangements for students. A hobby workshop for

students is also another addition to the students' amenities.

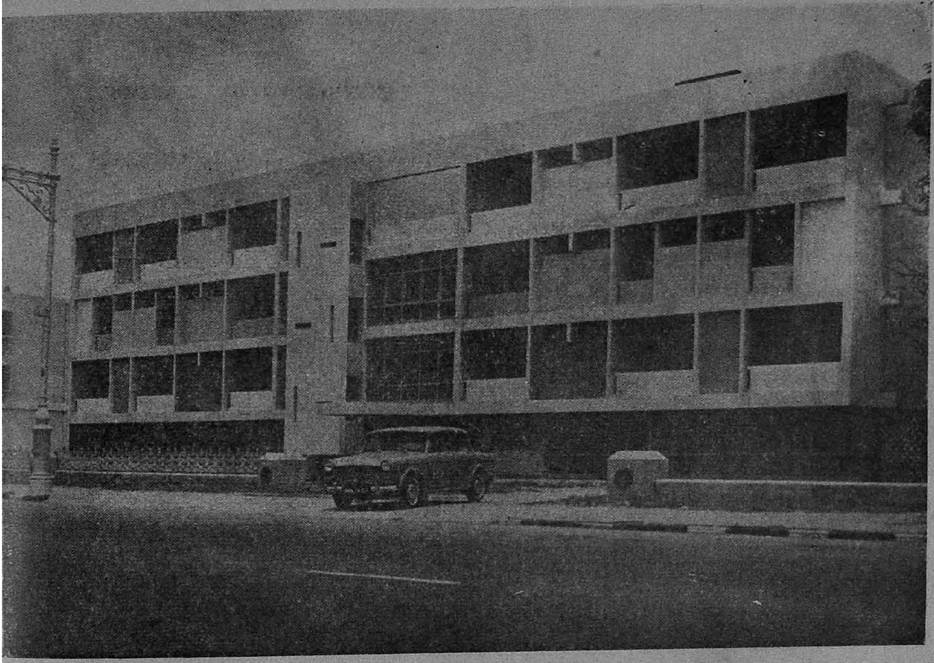
Another important addition to the series of beautiful buildings on the Marina is the elegant International Guest House. Planned and executed with great expeditiousness and care, this beautiful building provides accommodation with all modern amenities for about 24 guests, some of the rooms being air-conditioned. The Guest House has its own kitchen and dining hall, lounge and visitors' room. This has enabled the University to provide good accommodation at comparatively cheap rates in one of the most beautiful spots on the Marina overlooking the sea for Visiting Professors and other guests of the University.

Further additions to the buildings at Chepauk are a building for the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, and a separate building for the Department of Business and Industrial Management.

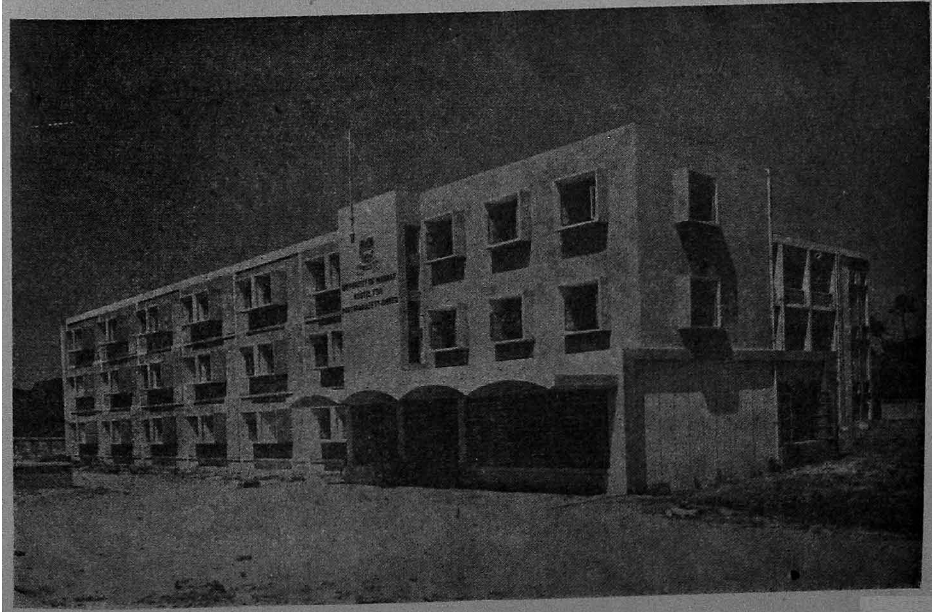
A 6 acre plot of land was acquired for a Farm and Research Laboratory at Maduravoyal, about 8 miles from the City. The Laboratory buildings have come up and the entire Unit is now an integral part of the Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany. This has been possible on account of a grant from the University Grants Commission.

The next building work, which has been planned and is in the initial stages of execution is the one for the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences. This work has commenced, and when completed, it is expected to provide accommodation for six sections of non-Clinical Sciences, and for hostels and laboratories. The site chosen for this is at Guindy, extending over an area of 50 acres, which has been alienated by the Government of Madras for this purpose.

An idea of the buildings planned and executed for the University at Madras has been given above. The



International Guest House.



Post-graduates Hostel.

works executed for the University do not stop with these. At Madurai, for the University Extension Centre, a good library building and a Departmental building were also constructed within the last ten years to provide the essential accommodation for the University Departments set up at Madurai and for a post-graduate library. These buildings now form the nucleus of the Madurai University, which otherwise would have had to seek make-shift premises to make a beginning.

A similar development is now taking place at Tiruchirappalli, where buildings for the Extension Centre and a post-graduate hostel are in progress.

It would thus be seen that the Vice-Chancellor during his tenure of office has built so much for the University that even he may not be able to comprehend how he managed them all. It deserves mention that he was responsible for the Indian Institute of Technology getting established at Guindy. He has been the Chairman of its Governing Body since its inception. The Indian Institute of Technology is a township in itself built on a lavish scale. This has been achieved in a short period of less than ten years, no doubt due to the co-operation of the Engineers and contractors and the administration ; but still it represents a great achievement the credit for which must in part go to the Vice-Chancellor. It would be a pleasant excursion to go round these various buildings.

CHAPTER X

FINANCE

THE finances of the University are based on the system of departmentalisation of accounts for a long time, and as Convener of the Finance Committee for many years, before his appointment as Vice-Chancellor, Sir A. L. Mudaliar has seen to it that the resources of the University are properly husbanded, and the finances are placed on a balanced footing. The departmentalisation of accounts as prevalent in the University has been found to be of great advantage not only in minimising the expenditure, but also in conserving the resources. The last minute efforts, as it happens in most Government departments, to spend all the available funds before 31st March of the year cannot happen in this University, as the Departments get fixed allotment, and any saving effected therein would go to the credit of the Department to be spent on worthy causes at a later date when capital expenditure or revenue expenditure not normally expected has to be met. This system of departmentalisation of accounts owes its introduction to our Vice-Chancellor, who was the Convener of the Finance Committee.

In the year 1942, the University was in receipt of a block grant of Rs. 3.15 lakhs per annum from the State Government, this block grant being allotted for various purposes stated in the original scheme sent by the University to the Government of Madras. The other main source of income for the University was the Fee Fund Account, where the interest on funded balances was being utilised for developmental purposes. Another innovation which was introduced in this University is the creation of the Research and Development

Account. This fund was created originally out of the accumulations of interests in the Fee Fund Account which formed a small nucleus. The building up of this Research and Development Account has enabled the University to finance schemes of development not financed either by the Government grants or from other sources. Thus for example, the University was able to establish the Departments of Geography, Indian Music, Anthropology, Politics and Public Administration, and Botany from out of the funds thus made available. This is a second line of defence to meet possible emergencies in regard to the finances of the University.

The finances of the University have since 1942 considerably improved and got stabilised. The improvements have been effected not only in income but also in channels of expenditure. It will be interesting to record here that in the year 1942, the statement of income and expenditure showed an income of Rs. 11 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs, while the statement for 1965-66 shows an income of Rs. 143 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 148 lakhs.

Towards these improvements in the financial resources of the University, the State Government and the University Grants Commission have contributed their share. In the year 1943-44 the State grant was increased by the addition of Rs. 85,000 per year towards the development of technological education. The next improvement in this grant was made in the year 1951-52 when on the representation of the University for setting new departments of study and research, more particularly in subjects in which facilities were not available in the University, and in the Colleges, the State increased its block grant to a sum of Rs. 6.51 lakhs. This grant was further enhanced to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1957, as a gesture on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the University on the understanding that the additional

amount will be utilised for the provision of matching grants for developmental activities which were financed by the University Grants Commission. This Centenary grant enabled the University to expand further with the assistance of the U.G.C., and to submit further proposals for planned development. Such proposals were made in the year 1951 for the First Plan period, in 1956 for the Second Plan period, and in 1961 for the Third Plan period. The successful implementation of these proposals was possible on account of the financial assistance granted by the State Government and the grants from the U.G.C. At the close of the Second Plan period with the University's permanent commitments consequent on the developments of the First and Second Plan periods on the representation of the University during the Third Plan period requesting the State Government to meet the committed expenditure, the State Government was pleased to increase the lump sum block grant to Rs. 19 lakhs for the last 3 years of the Third Plan towards meeting this committed expenditure, which they promised to review when the Fourth Plan proposals were accepted by the U.G.C. The increase in these grants which are sanctioned at the initiative of the Vice-Chancellor have helped to a great extent to stabilise the departments of study and research that this University has set up within the last few years. The time has come for a further review of the State Grants, and it is hoped that ere long the State Grants would be increased to meet the committed expenditure of the Third Plan period also.

As part of the scheme of improvement in the conditions of service of the staff, the University introduced the Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme. A device was proposed for meeting this commitment. Even previously, a start had been made in this direction by the creation of a Pension Fund of Rs. 10 lakhs towards meeting the Pension commitment of the staff who were

prior to 1929 on the scheme of Pension. With the introduction of the Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme, the University embarked upon a scheme of funding up such commitments. This was done both with regard to the office staff, and with regard to the teachers of the University, so that when the scheme is in full operation and when the commitments of the University increase, it would be possible without curtailing any revenue resources, or the programme of development, to meet the commitment on this account. Thus in all the Departments of the University, an annual provision is made to the extent of about 10 per cent of the maximum salaries in the scale of pay of the staff or teachers so that the amount would be accumulated, and with interest it would be possible to meet this expenditure. This is another factor which has gone to stabilise the finances of the University.

In regard to the finances of the University, special mention must be made of the U.G.C. grants for developmental purposes. The U.G.C. was established for initiating schemes of development with appropriate grants towards such purposes, both recurring and non-recurring. The grants from that source have helped in the building up of the Departments of Technology, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Physical Chemistry, Ancient History and Archaeology, etc. It has also helped the University in the establishment of new Departments such as Architecture, Town-Planning and Business Management. In all these cases of development in the University, while the original grant was in the ratio of 2 : 1, now the U.G.C. is assisting the developmental projects with a cent per cent grant, so that the University's part of development is met in full, while the committed expenditure will have to be met by the State Government and the University. On the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the University, it is gratifying to note, as the Vice-Chancellor

himself pointed out on that occasion, when, the three Vice-Chancellors of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, entered into a conspiracy and approached the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the U.G.C. for allotting a sum of Rs. 1 crore to each of the Universities. This grant was sanctioned for which there is no parallel in the history of any University in this country. It was one of the unique achievements of Sir A. L. Mudaliar during the tenure as Vice-Chancellor. It has gone a long way to provide the necessary accommodation for the expanding Departments of the University, and to offer the amenities needed for the expanding student population.

With the expansion of the P.G. facilities in the mofussil, the University planned the development of mofussil centres of which the first was the Madurai Centre. Madurai was in fact prepared for becoming a separate University by the setting up a Post-graduate Centre, and by the creation of nucleus facilities for a University to start functioning. The next centre which is under development with the assistance of the U.G.C. and with State grants is Tiruchirappalli. Further centres have been planned for development at Coimbatore and Thanjavur. This P.G. development, it must be said, was due to the munificent grants given by the U.G.C. and the persistent efforts of the Vice-Chancellor.

While the finances of the University expanded manyfold, it has to be said that it was not through any special increase in examination fees, or by any cut in the examination remuneration. These charges have been kept at a very reasonable and moderate level as compared to those obtaining in other Universities, more particularly, those in the Universities of Western countries, while the administrative cost has also been kept low consistent with the needs of efficiency. And today the University can boast of a sound financial system, with a total funded capital of about 90 lakhs, whose interest goes to support and stabilise the Departments.

CHAPTER XI

ADMINISTRATION

IT is really gratifying to record that throughout his long period of Vice-Chancellorship, Sir A. L. Mudaliar was accepted as the leader of the Senate, the Syndicate and the authorities of the University and enjoyed the willing co-operation of all these bodies in all his endeavours. This fact is more than amply demonstrated by his being elected by the Senate to continue as Vice-Chancellor for 8 successive terms a parallel to which cannot be found in any other University in the world. Such co-operation, between the Vice-Chancellor and the University authorities one must recognise, was responsible for the large-scale developments that have taken place in the University. Without such co-operation from the authorities, no Vice-Chancellor would have ever achieved anything, much less continued in office for such a long period. The Vice-Chancellor's stature, position in the public life of the country and grasp of academic matters have been responsible for this responsive co-operation which, in certain instances, have even unarmed determined opposition, and turned hostile critics to be willing supporters. It was also due largely to the impartial and wise administration of the University where everybody felt confident that he could get a fair deal from the Vice-Chancellor. This was demonstrated on the occasion of his attaining his 60th and 70th birthdays—the statue that has been erected on the 60th birthday in 1947, the celebrations that were conducted on the occasion of the 70th birthday by the unveiling of his portrait, founding of endowments and releasing of his lectures: all these go in a very large measure to demonstrate not only the

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
ACC. No. 7118
T4, t. 211

greatness of the man but also the confidence that he inspired in all those who came in contact with him.

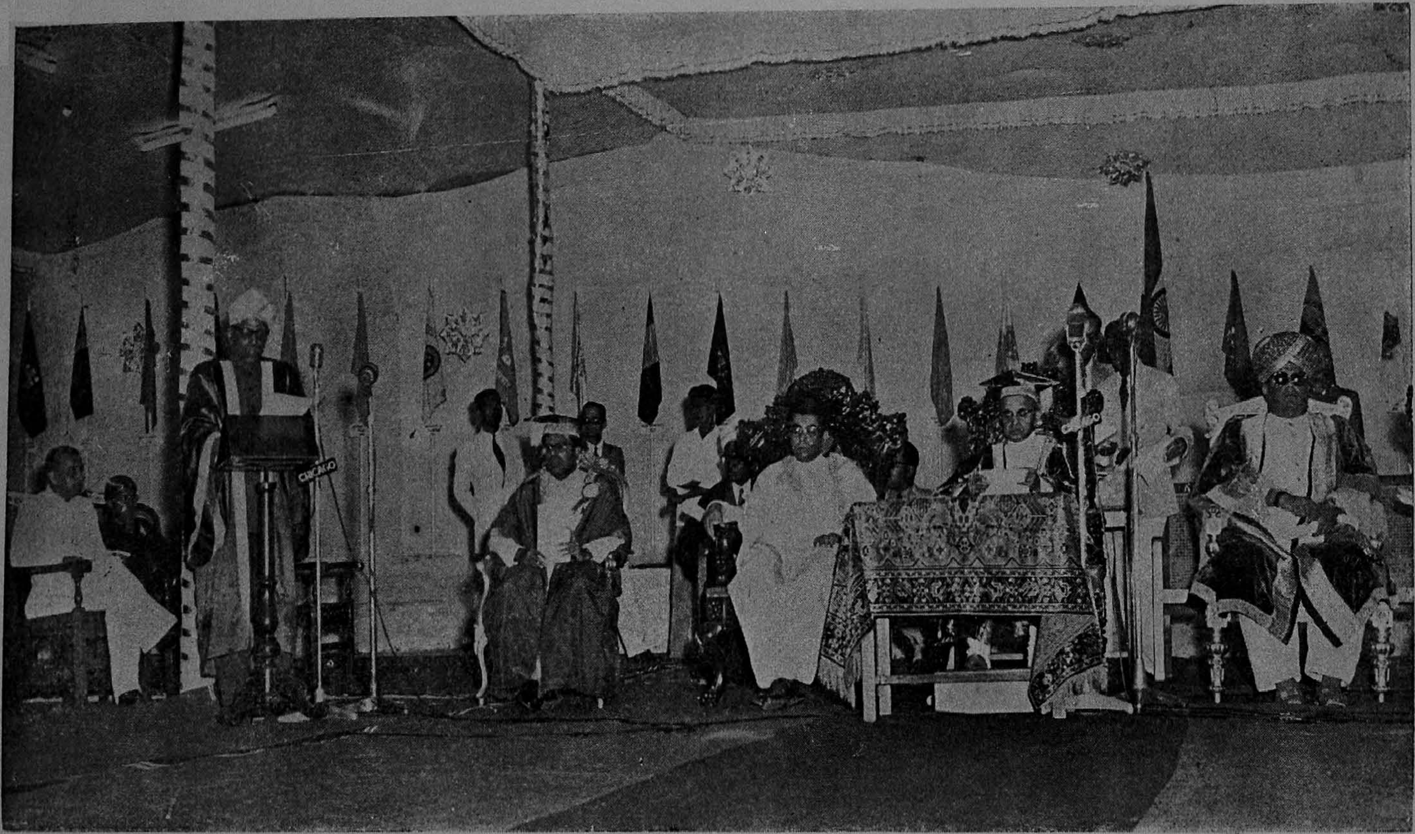
This long period of 25 years has not only been a period of steady development, but of peace in the University. The relationship between the Colleges and the University has been all through one of mutual co-operation working for a common objective. The student-teacher relationship in the Colleges of this University had been most cordial. There has not been a single instance of student indiscipline in any violent form, except during the Anti-Hindi agitation, when students were really apprehensive of the consequences of Hindi being the medium of public service examinations to the exclusion of English and Tamil. This has been the only instance of student-unrest in the University, but it soon quietened on the assurances given by the Vice-Chancellor and the Government. The student-body in this University really look on the Vice-Chancellor with great respect bordering on adoration, while his attitude to students has been one of understanding and sympathy amounting to parental affection.

The relationship between the office and the Vice-Chancellor was always cordial. It was considered a great privilege and honour to work under his guidance and direction, and successive Registrars and other administrative personnel would swear by him and act by his advice unquestioningly. This regard and affection that he evoked in others was due to the fact that he was a great administrator. The large-scale expansion of the University office and the efficiency of its administration acquired for this University a great name in the academic world. Among the many important things that have been done for the administrative and the teaching staff during his regime may be mentioned the successive revisions of scales of pay. After assuming charge as Vice-Chancellor Sir A. L. Mudaliar set out

to reorganise the administration and revise the scales of pay on a rational basis. The administrative staff could justly be proud that they have got scales comparable with that of the Secretariat staff or the staff of any other University in this country. Other ameliorative measures that he has introduced for the administrative and teaching personnel have been referred to elsewhere in these pages. The University staff were having the benefit of a Contributory Provident Fund to which they subscribed $6\frac{1}{4}$ % or $8\frac{1}{3}$ %. With his natural sympathy, the Vice-Chancellor reviewed the position and took the bold step of incorporating for the University staff conditions with regard to Pension and Gratuity in 1952 which were later amended in 1956-57. This gave the staff a sense of security which no other measure would have provided, so that it ensured to them after retirement a gratuity which almost amounted to the Provident Fund that might have been payable in addition to a retiring Pension. The same principles were also applied to the teaching staff, and this would appear to be one of the greatest measures of social security that was introduced in the University administration. It can be said without fear of contradiction that the Madras University was the first to introduce such a scheme of Pension-cum-Gratuity for its employees and for the teaching personnel. Long after the introduction of this scheme in this University, other Universities are beginning to copy this scheme. Credit for these measures must go to the Vice-Chancellor.

Not confining himself to the Pension-cum-Provident Fund Scheme for University administrative and teaching staff, the Vice-Chancellor pursued with single-minded devotion the question of similar measures of security for the teaching staff in Colleges. As a result of the Vice-Chancellor's persuasive influence with the Government and in the Legislature the Government was pleased to sanction for all the teachers in affiliated Colleges the

scheme of Pension-cum-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance. This scheme has also ensured for the teaching personnel in Colleges a sense of social security which combined with the measures for ensuring security of service, were deemed to be of the greatest benefit to the teaching personnel in Colleges. For all his services for ameliorating the conditions of service of the teaching staff and ensuring a sense of social security for them, it is certain that his name will ever be remembered by successive generations of teachers and administrators connected with the University and the Colleges.



Centenary Inauguration, January 1957.

CHAPTER XII

IMPORTANT EVENTS

IT may be mentioned that this priod of 25 years under the regime of Sir A. L. Mudaliar as Vice-Chancellor has been one of the golden periods in the History of Madras University. The manifold expansion of the activities of the University within such a short period has no parallel in the history of any University in our country or elsewhere. Apart from these spectacular developments, some notable events that happened during his regime can be recorded. Among these may be mentioned the "Centenary Celebrations" in 1957. Though two other Universities have celebrated the centenary in the same year, the Centenary celebrations of Madras must be deemed to be unique for the scope and grandeur of the performance that was gone through. Delegations attended these celebrations hailing from the Commonwealth countries and from Universities in the United States, Africa, Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, etc. The celebrations included, among other things, the inaugural function, a special Convocation for conferring Honorary Degrees, and a scientific and educational exhibition, the like of which has not been witnessed till then in Madras. On the last day, there was a grand function at which the foundation stone of Centenary Buildings was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on whom also was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws. Students from all over the University attended the celebration. A Science Symposium was held under the presidentship of Sir C. V. Raman, N.L. Dramatic and other entertainments were provided daily in the exhibition grounds. The number of publications brought out on the occasion was something memorable. A beautiful guide-book of the City of Madras with coloured

illustrations, a souvenir containing portraits of all the Vice-Chancellors and an account of the University, two volumes of History of Education in South India, a science exhibition souvenir and special numbers of the five University Journals, namely, University Journal of Humanities, Journal of Science Section, Annals of Oriental Research, Altech and the Indian Year Book of International Affairs. These publications constitute a series which for scholarship, information and research material any University can legitimately be proud of. This has been one of the most significant events during his Vice-Chancellorship. The Centenary Celebrations also attracted a few large donations of which mention has been made elsewhere.

Another event of great significance to this University was the holding of the 45th Session of the Indian Science Congress in January 1958 under the auspices of the University which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. This was also a great success. Other Conferences that were held during the 25 years deserving special mention are the " Conference of the Universities of the Commonwealth ", a Seminar on Medical Education by the World Health Organisation team of medical specialists, a meeting of the Association of International Universities, and several other Conferences and Congresses of various learned bodies. All these were held during the golden era of the University.

Three other events may also be mentioned in this connection. One was the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. H.R.H. Prince Philip came to this country leading a science delegation and paid a visit to this University. His Royal Highness was entertained by the Vice-Chancellor at a colourful function. In the following year, 1961, this University had the opportunity of welcoming Her

Reception to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, 1961.

Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, who was accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh. Madras was the only University which had the unique honour of welcoming Her Majesty of Great Britain in India, and this honour was given to Madras University, as may be conjectured, largely because of the stature of the Vice-Chancellor. Among other events may be mentioned the visit of Her Majesty Queen Mother of Greece in 1966 with the Princess of Greece. It will be seen that apart from large scale developments, this period of 25 years has been marked with illustrious events of a memorable character for which the Vice-Chancellor's personality was in no small measure responsible.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

THE Vice-Chancellor has achieved great things, almost impossible things for the University of Madras which has made this University known abroad as "Mudaliar University". Among the many achievements, of which many people may not be aware, we have referred to the establishment of the Central Leather Research Institute in Madras. This Institute was conceived, planned and executed by the Vice-Chancellor who suggested in the first instance the establishment of a Leather Research Section in the College of Technology in the year 1945. South India being a notable Centre for Leather, the C.S.I.R., after great deliberation, finally accepted the suggestion and decided to establish a Central Leather Research Institute at Madras, which agreed to take on the responsibility of running the B.Tech. course in this branch of Technology. Now, the Central Leather Research Institute with an extensive campus at Adyar is one of the best in the world, and it is fortunate that Sir A. L. Mudaliar has been the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute since its inception for many years. The Institute is affiliated to this University and it has taken the responsibility of coaching students for B.Tech. and M.Tech. Degrees in Leather Technology. It is a great achievement for South India, and, in particular, to Madras.

The first All-India Institute of Technology was set up in Kharagpur with foreign co-operation. This was a huge project involving an initial estimated capital expenditure of about Rs. 6 crores and a recurring expenditure of 1½ crores. This set the other highly developed nations thinking and an offer came from

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan delivering the greetings of the British Academy at the Centenary celebrations.

ARCHIVES
EGMORE, MADRAS-600 008

Germany for collaboration in setting up a similar institution in another part of the country. The offer was followed by the visit of a Special Team. The Team came to Madras and was received and shown round the facilities in the College of Technology. It would appear that the Team visited also other States in India, and certain other sites in the Southern Region. This involved the difficult task of attracting foreign scientists. These were tackled both at the State and Central levels in a masterly way by the Vice-Chancellor. He also persuaded the State Government to give some facilities such as allotment of land free of cost for the proposed Institute and also certain other inducements, like provision of electricity, water, etc. Due to his masterly handling of this situation, Madras can now boast of an All-India Institute of Technology established and run with German collaboration. But for his great efforts, this Institute would have gone, probably, to some other Centre in South India. To that extent Madras should be grateful to the Vice-Chancellor for these two Institutes. He also continues to be the Chairman of the Governing Body of this Institute.

There are two other Institutes of an All-India character in South India. One is the Electro-chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi, for which Dr. Alagappa Chettiar gave a munificent donation. The Vice-Chancellor, at that time, was connected with the Southern Regional Office and in that capacity, he used his judicious influence in having this donation accepted and in founding this Institute at Karaikudi. This is the third All-India Institute that is functioning in the South. Due to the efforts and munificent donation of the late Sri C. Rajam and the efforts of late Sri M. Subbaraya Iyer, the Madras Institute of Technology was set up at Chromepet with a small beginning. Later, this Institution has grown under the wise guidance of Sir A. L. Mudaliar who was nominated Chairman of the Governing

Body of the Institution. Now this Institute is doing pioneering work in certain branches of studies, namely, Aeronautical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Instrument Technology, etc., for which practically no facilities were available in this country. It is also gratifying to record that this Institute is going to be affiliated to the Madras University for providing Master's Degree Courses in Aeronautical Engineering and in Electronics Engineering. These four institutions by themselves would constitute a great achievement which silently and steadily the Vice-Chancellor manoeuvred to get established, and which he has carefully guided and developed.

Vice-Chancellor receiving the Hon'ble Prime Minister as President of World Health Assembly, 1961.

CHAPTER XIV

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER ACADEMIC BODIES

DUE to the position that the Vice-Chancellor occupied in academic circles, the Madras University got representation on various authorities and bodies, which in its turn led to many indirect benefits by way of recognition of its qualifications abroad, and the admission of its alumni to institutions abroad for higher learning and research, and secured for the University grants for various projects. In particular, four such grants may be mentioned. Grant by the Ford Foundation for Applied Economic Research; Grant by the Rockefeller Foundation towards speeding up the Catalogus Catalogorum work; Grants for the development of the Extension Library at Madurai; Grants by the UNESCO for special equipment and training for the Advanced Centres of Physics and Botany. The Vice-Chancellor has represented the University at the Inter-University Board and at the Association of Universities of the Commonwealth. In the former he was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee which post he held for about nine years, and in the latter he continues to be on the Executive. He is the representative of the University on the Indian Medical Council since its inception and has been on the World Health Organisation as a delegate for a number of years. He has been the Chairman of its Executive in 1949-50 and later President of the World Health Assembly (1961). He has been also on the UNESCO where he was elected Chairman of the Executive Board in 1954-56. He presided over the Indian Science Congress in 1959, and had been a member of the

Legislative Council since 1946. The University has greatly benefited indirectly by his presence in these bodies.

One of the great things he achieved, which so far has not been implemented is the sisterhood relationship between the Madras University and the MacGill University of Canada, by which Medical specialists would be posted to this University for specified periods and post-graduates sent to MacGill for higher training. It is a regret that due to administrative delays and lack of understanding of the great advantages that would accrue to Medical Education in this country, this agreement signed by the two Vice-Chancellors could not be implemented.

Vice-Chancellor presiding at the Indian Science Congress, 1959.

CHAPTER XV

AUTONOMY OF UNIVERSITY

As a member of the Inter-University Board, as a member of Executive of the Association of Universities of the Commonwealth, and as a member of the University Grants Commission in its early formative stages, the Vice-Chancellor has been a devout champion of the Autonomy of Universities. As a doyen of Indian Universities he was looked up to by the younger Universities for advice and assistance in championing the cause of the Universities. It was due to his efforts that the Inter-University Board set up a Committee to examine the Acts of the newer Universities which sought to curtail the academic freedom of Universities and sought to make them departments of Government.

Even in Madras, while the Act of 1923 as amended in 1929 had conferred upon the University autonomy, certain tendencies to curtail this freedom could be seen even during his Vice-Chancellorship. Because the University and the Colleges were in receipt of certain grants, it was argued, that the Government who represented the tax-payer had the right to interfere in certain matters. One such attempt was to curtail the freedom of the University to grant affiliation, and the freedom of Colleges to get affiliated in new subjects or new branches of study. In support of this it was made out that there was a wide gap between the sanctioned strength of Colleges and the actual strength in certain Colleges leading to academic wastage and financial loss and that the unfettered granting of affiliation by the University committed the Government to payment of large grants to Colleges running some courses with an

uneconomic strength. This fallacy was, however, proved to be baseless with the rapid increase of the number of students seeking to enter Colleges. The University resisted this attempt by prescribing for Colleges seeking additional affiliation the founding of an additional endowment in the event of the College seeking affiliation which would help the Colleges to be run without State grants. This however set at rest the attempt at interference.

Another direction in which encroachment was sought to be made in the autonomy of the University was in the matter of finance. The Senate of the University, being the Supreme Governing Body, enjoyed with regard to finances the powers enjoyed by the State Government in regard to its own finances. This was sought to be questioned through audit objections which were met and properly answered by the Senate, by carrying over objections which were a matter of difference of opinion between the audit point of view and the Senate's point of view. However, better counsels prevailed and the matters got settled. There was incidentally some delay in sanctioning grants towards meeting the committed expenditure in the Third Plan period, which was also resolved in the best interests of the University. The Vice-Chancellor's stature and position in national and international circles was such that popular Government could not interfere in the manner they would desire.

With the adoption of the Madura University Act by the State Legislature, occasion was availed of by the State Government to amend the Madras University Act. The Vice-Chancellor, who was also fortunately a member of the State Legislature, was able to resist some of the attempts to make inroads into the autonomy of the University made in certain clauses. It has to be confessed that the Amended Act is not a progressive measure in

certain respects. On the financial side, the new Act has created a Statutory Committee to examine the budget and make recommendations to the Senate, and provision has also been made for the Government, where it felt necessary, to issue instructions to the University on the Audit Report. These two measures, though innocuous, indicate how the wind blows.

CONCLUSION

An attempt has been made in the preceding chapters to give a brief account of the University of Madras within the last twenty-five years. The University from its small stature and beginnings has been completely transformed into a beehive of activity, the activities being extended to the mofussil centres where you find directly the impact of the University through its dynamic post-graduate centres. At the same time within this period it has given birth to two Universities, and assisted in the expansion of a few others to which its Colleges got attached. To sum up one could say that the University has expanded within the last twenty-five years to an extent which normally may require a century. The credit for all this must go to Sir A. L. Mudaliar, who has presided over the destinies of the University with unique distinction for over 25 years. Many persons gain in stature through association with a University, but here is a case where the University has gained in stature through its Vice-Chancellor in national and international circles. The writer joins the many in this country and elsewhere in wishing the Vice-Chancellor many many years of continued service, in the cause of University Education.

TAMILNADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
ACC. No.
7118
EGMORE, MADRAS-600 008

APPENDIX I

University Departments.

Prior to 1942 :

1. Indian Economics.
2. Indian History and Archaeology.
3. Indian Philosophy.
4. Mathematics.
5. Zoology.
6. Botany.
7. Biochemistry.
8. Politics and Public Administration.
9. Geography.
10. Statistics.
11. Indian Music.
12. Tamil.
13. Telugu.
14. Malayalam.
15. Kannada.
16. Sanskrit.
17. Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

17-(*a*). French and German (part-time).

Since 1942 :

18. Psychology—1943.
19. Chemical Engineering—1944.
20. Textile Technology—1945.
21. Leather Technology—1945.
22. Anthropology—1945.
23. Organic Chemistry—1950.
24. Legal Studies—1951.

25. Physics—1952.
26. Geology and Geophysics—1952.
27. Physical Chemistry—1952.
28. Hindi—1952.
29. Commerce : Co-operation—1949 ; Rest—1952.
30. Business Management—1955.
    Industrial Management.
31. Library Science—1957.
32. Ancient History and Archaeology—1956-57.
33. Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry—1960.
34. Architecture—1958.
35. Town-Planning—1964.
36. Russian—1963.
37. Institute of Basic Medical Science—1966-67.
38. P.G. Centre at Madurai—1958 with departments of Tamil, Economics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Zoology.
39. P.G. Centre at Tiruchirappali—1963 with departments of Economics and Mathematics.
40. Ramanujan Institute taken over in 1957.

APPENDIX II

Faculty of Arts:

M.A. Social Work—1962.

M.A. Criminology and Forensic Science—1964.

M.A. Branch XI—Social Sciences—1965.

Additional branches introduced in Degree courses:

B.A.:

Psychology.
Geography.
Islamic History.
Politics.
Indian Music.
Western Music.
Drawing and Painting.
History of Fine Arts.
Social Sciences.
Oriental Culture.
English.

M.A.:

Politics.
Ancient History and Archaeology.
Psychology.
Geography.
French.
Arabic.

Faculty of Science:

M.Sc. by examination—1948 (One-year course for Honours graduates—since abolished.)

M.Sc. Home Science—1956.

B.Lib.Sc.—1960.

M.Lib.Sc.—1960 (Course not started).

Faculty of Science—*cont.*

Post M.Sc. Diplomas in Solid State Physics and Theoretical Physics—1963.

Post M.Sc. Diploma in Biomolecular Physics—1967.

Post M.Sc. Diploma in Mycology and Plant Pathology—1967.

Additional branches introduced in Degree courses: M.Sc. Biochemistry; Analytical and Inorganic Chemistry.

Faculty of Commerce:

B.Com. (2 years)—1943.

B.Com. (Hons.)—1948 (since abolished).

B.Com (3 years)—1957.

M.Com.—1957.

Faculty of Medicine:

B.Sc. Nursing (4 years)—1944.

B.Sc. Nursing for trained Nurses ($2\frac{1}{2}$ years)—1966.

B.I.M.—1949 (revised in 1962).

B.D.S.—1950.

M.Sc. Faculty of Medicine—1957.

M.D.S.—1966.

M.Sc. (Medical Faculty open to Science Graduates)—1963.

M.D., M.S. (Revised)—1958 and 1964.

D.M. and M.Ch.—1964.

Faculty of Law:

Post-graduate Diplomas in the Faculty of Law—1963.

Faculty of Engineering:

M.Sc. Eng. (one year)—1954 (since abolished).

M.Sc. Eng. (two years)—1963.

Faculty of Agriculture:

M.Sc. (Ag.)—1958 (revised in 1964).

Faculty of Veterinary Science:

B.V.Sc. integrated—1960.

M.V.Sc.—1960.

Faculty of Technology:

B.Sc. Tech.—1955 changed to B.Tech.—1961.

M.Tech.—1962.

M.T.P.—1964.

Faculty of Teaching:

M.Ed.—1945.

B.T. Basic—1957.

Faculty of Fine Arts:

B.Arch.—1958.

Diplomas in Medicine:

Ophthalmology (D.O.)—1942.

Oto-Rhyno-Laryngology (D.L.O.)—1944.

Tuberculosis (changed to Chest Diseases)—1946.

Orthopaedics—1952.

Venereology (D.V.)—1954.

Child Health (D.C.H.)—1956.

Clinical Pathology (D.C.P.)—1958.

Anaesthesia (D.A.)—1958.

Radiology (D.M.R.D.; D.M.R.T. and D.M.R.)—1960 and 1965.

Dermatology (revised)—1964.

Other Diplomas:

Librarianship (changed to B.Lib.Sc.).

Anthropology—1944.

Journalism—1945.

Social Service—1953.

Horticulture—1953.

Other Diplomas—*cont.*

Business Management—1955.

Criminology and Forensic Science—1960.

Industrial Management—1962.

Russian—1963.

* Dietetics—1956.

* Archaeology—1956.

* Analytical Chemistry—1952.

* Insurance—1966.

* Courses not conducted.

APPENDIX III

Comparative statement of growth within 25 years.

Details.		*Position in* 1942.	*Position in* 1965-66.
Colleges :			
Arts and Science	..	36	94
Professional	..	10	40
Oriental	..	21	20
S.S.L.C. Eligibles	..	10,918	70,774
Strength of Colleges	..	19,950	73,351
University Departments	..	17	40
Number of University teachers	..	30	150
Number of Research scholars	..	69	206
Number of Graduates	..	2,294	10,517
University Publications	..	127	420
		Rs.	Rs.
Finance : University Budget :			
Income	..	11 lakhs.	143 lakhs.
Expenditure	..	10 lakhs.	148 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
ACC. No. 7118
EGMORE, MADRAS-600 008
T4. t. 211. M
N67